From: Benjamin Shorr

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duminiakMH@cdm.com

Subject: Re: Fw: GIS Tool Date: 04/16/2009 09:32 AM

Another option is to re-interpolate for contaminants with many non-detects or high detection limits only using detected values and then run the analysis. This will have the obvious problem of a paucity of data defining large areas of the river.

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Blischke.Eric@epamail.epa.gov wrote:
> See Matt's note below. One way around this is to only map those
> chemicals detected frequently at the site. Aldrin was detected about
> 30% of the time in surface sediments. Any thoughts?
  ---- Forwarded by Eric Blischke/R10/USEPA/US on 04/16/2009 09:25 AM
                        "MCCLINCY Matt"
                        <MCCLINCY.Matt@d
                       eq.state.or.us>
                                                              Eric Blischke/R10/USEPA/US@EPA,
                       04/16/2009 08:33
                                                              Chip Humphrey/R10/USEPA/US@EPA
                                                              "ANDERSON Jim M"
<ANDERSON.Jim@deq.state.or.us>
                                                              GIS Tool
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> Chip and Eric,

> I have started working with the GIS tool, and I wanted to pass on an > observation. This came up during the orientation so I believe you are aware of it. The tool contours both detects and non detects. It does not allow contouring of the just the non detects. For example the contour map of aldrin used in the orientation was a contour map of nondetects off of the shipyard.

> One can dig into the data for individual sample point info or have the > tool code detects/versus non detects, but it does defeat the purpose of > mapping concentrations. I am bringing this up because I know that folks > are preparing figures for the data retreat, and it would be great if we > could avoid spending retreat time sorting out what is real or just an > elevated detection limit.

> Matt McClincy

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